

Publishing and Books in Morocco

Report on the Publishing and Book Sector in Morocco
in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences

2022–2023

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INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the King Abdul-Aziz Al Saud Foundation has established a practice of periodically issuing an annual report on the status of Moroccan publishing and books in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences, in conjunction with the International Book Fair in Morocco.

On the occasion of the twenty-ninth edition of the International Book Fair, scheduled for the third time in succession in Rabat in May 2024, and following the relief experienced by the publishing industry, like in other countries, in the aftermath of the Covid19- pandemic, the foundation is pleased to present its new report on the outcome of Moroccan book publishing for the years 2022–2023 to readers, book professionals, and interested stakeholders.

This report follows the previous ones that have received much appreciation from publishers, authors, cultural institutions, researchers, and the general public interested in book and publishing issues in Morocco. The reports have also made a positive feedback in the media and on various websites. Drawing up reports on publishing is a core aspect of our institution's mission to generate and publish bibliographic information. Our methodology involves comprehensive survey and following-up of the publishing sector at national, Maghreb, Arab, and international levels. This is achieved through the continual enrichment and updating of a bibliographic database available to researchers and the public.

The report provides detailed bibliometric information on Moroccan publications, both print and digital, in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences, according to multiple indicators: language and knowledge field, translation, characteristics of the publishing map, printing throughout Moroccan territory,

as well as publication by Moroccan authors abroad (especially books). The aim of the report is to familiarize readers with one aspect of the presence of Moroccan intellectual production in Arab and foreign cultural, intellectual, and scientific arenas.

For more bibliographic details on the 2022/2023 outcome, readers are invited to consult the "Catalog of Moroccan Publications" on the foundation's website, which allows those interested in the publishing and book sector in Morocco to access a detailed description of all publications listed in the report, enriched with covers, via the following link:

www.maroc-catalog.org

It should be noted that this report only concerns the intellectual production of the Moroccan publishing sector (books and journals). Regarding its economic aspect, only professional associations of Moroccan publishers are authorized to provide statistics related to the book market (number of transactions, print run rates, sales rates, etc.).

The consistent objective of writing and publishing this report annually concomitantly with the International Book Fair is to contribute to the promotion of Moroccan cultural, literary, and scientific production, as well as to a far better understanding of the reality of publishing and its dynamics in Morocco.

METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT AND ITS CONTENT

This report is based on bibliographic information provided by the institution's database, which is regularly updated through daily acquisitions made by its services. As for print publications, they are acquired from various bookstores and points of sale in different regions of Morocco, while digital publications are downloaded from the Internet. Publications by Moroccans abroad are collected through an active network of book suppliers in North Africa, the Middle East, Europe and America.

Acquisitions include all print and digital publications (books and journals) in all languages and disciplines, except for the following publications:

- Scientific publications (physics, chemistry, medicine, biology, etc.).
- General publications (cookbooks, decoration, public health, etc.).

- Simplified publications devoid of any information or academic criteria.
- Children's books.

Due to the fragmentation of the publishing and printing landscape in Morocco and the absence of distribution networks covering the entire national territory, considerable efforts are made to track publications outside the Casablanca/Rabat region. However, it is challenging to gather all Moroccan publications issued in a given year; The compilation process may take two or three years, as demonstrated by the institution's long experience in acquisition services. This is clearly illustrated in the distribution chart of publications according to the year of publication. (referring to the previous report issued in 2023).

Institutional Database

The establishment of the institutional database was initiated in 1986. This bibliographic database covers all types of documentary resources (books, journals, manuscripts, lithographs, articles, etc.). Its current inventory stands at 1,062,678 documents, not including the digital library, which provides millions of journal articles through subscriptions to international databases.

Bibliographic search can be conducted in this online database via the following link:
<http://www.foundation.org.ma>

Data related to Moroccan publications consist of 149,530 records distributed as follows: 44,990 books, 59,485 articles, and 45,055 contributions in collective academic works.

OVERVIEW OF PUBLISHING IN MOROCCO FOR THE YEARS 2022/2023

1. General Overview of Publishing in Morocco for the Years 2022/ 2023

3482 publications in both print and digital formats constitute the overall Moroccan editorial production during 2022/ 2023

Moroccan editorial production for the years 2022/ 2023 amounts to 3,482 titles, with an estimated average annual production of 1,741 titles, including both print and digital publications. As for Moroccan journals, their production reached 496 issues during the period of the publication of this report.

	Books	Periodicals (published issues)	Total	%
Print	2.795	403	3198	92,00
Digital format	191	93	284	8,00
Total	2.986	496	3482	100%

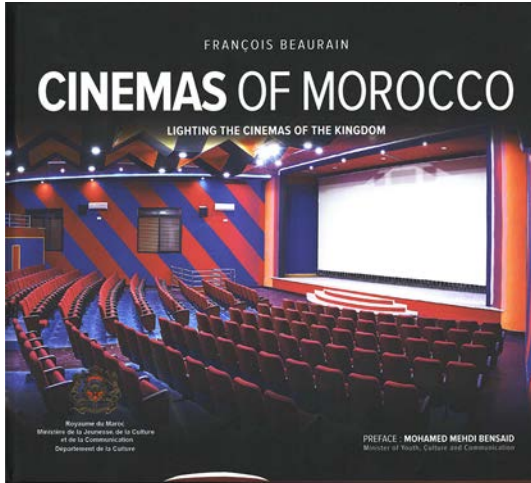
Table 1: *Distribution of Moroccan Publishing Results for the Years 2022/ 2023*

Print publications constitute 92% of the overall Moroccan publishing output across all academic areas outlined in the report (humanities, social sciences, and literature). Meanwhile, digital publications account for 8% of the total during the reporting period. These digital publications are predominantly in foreign languages (French and English, making up 67.02% of the digital publications), and they typically take the form of releases by public institutions and official bodies such as ministries, the Bank of Morocco, the Haut-Commissariat au Plan, and other public institutions engaged in research activities (Royal Institute for Strategic Studies, High Council for Education, Training and Scientific Research, Economic, Social and Environmental Council, Policy Center for the New South, etc.). Publications from the

The institution's plan for collecting and acquiring Moroccan publications

Over nearly four decades, the institution's library has developed a comprehensive documentation policy and meticulous acquisition process to track publications in Arab and Maghreb markets. Regarding the Moroccan situation, the library has implemented several measures, including:

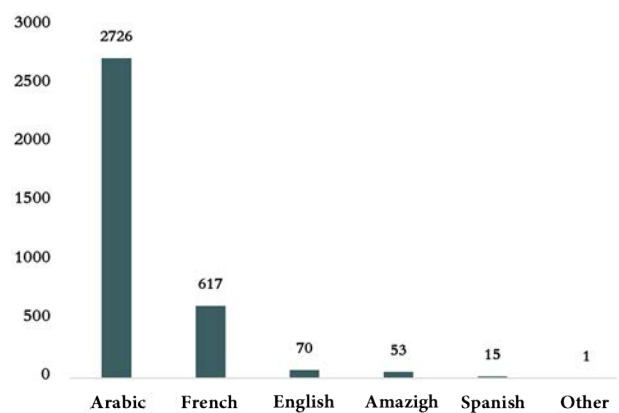
- Daily observance of scientific and cultural activities, as well as news in the field of publishing in Morocco through various media (print and digital press, specialized journals, social networks);
- Maintaining continuous contact with a vast network of active bookstores nationwide for the distribution of books and periodicals;
- Stimulating ongoing exchanges with public institutions active in the publishing field;
- Direct communication with authors to obtain their publications, either through purchase or donation;
- Organizing two annual tours to travel across cities in Morocco from north to south, in search of Moroccan publications not distributed in the Casablanca/ Rabat region;
- Tracking, storing, and indexing digital publications edited by public and private institutions.



Policy Center for the New South accounted for the largest share, representing 47.12% of the observed digital publication volume and 70.31% of the total digital publications issued in foreign languages. Professional publishers continue to be unable to make a significant breakthrough in digital publishing, firstly due to the fragility of the country's economic model, and secondly due to the practices and reading habits of Moroccans, where the belief in the free availability of digital texts persists with a lack of awareness of intellectual property and copyright. This accounts for the decrease in the accessibility of digital content.



The digital production in Arabic approached one-third of the total observed digital production, mostly consisting of digital reissues by public institutions in foreign languages, and modest releases by some research centers. Additionally, the Research Institute for Philosophy and Sciences in Muslim Contexts (Philosmus) has issued a significant number of studies and electronic textual materials in Arabic, totaling 13 at the time of this report.



Graph 1: Moroccan publications for the years 2022/ 2023 distributed by languages (books and journals)

The percentage of Moroccan publications in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences written in Arabic is estimated at 78.29% of the total number of publications, while publications in French accounted for 17.72%. Amazigh publications ranked fourth at 1.51%, after English at 2.58%. Additionally, digital publishing in Morocco is notably characterized by the predominance of French, especially in research fields where this language is predominantly used, such as economics, management, finance, and political studies.

2. Electronic Publishing



The digital publishing overview in Morocco in the fields of humanities and social sciences during the period covered by the report amounted to 191 titles. Since they consist of texts authored by one or more authors, published independently by a relevant publisher at a relevant date, we consider them "electronic" or "digital" books.

The linguistic distribution of digital texts or electronically published materials reveals a significant presence of the French language with 84 titles, followed by Arabic (63 titles), and then English (44 titles). As for the intellectual domains addressed by these publications, they diverge from what traditional (print) publishing typically

encompasses. Legal and literary (works and studies) publications, which generally constitute 43.27% of publishing and 46.23% of print publishing, represent only approximately 8.38% of digital publications.

The predominant intellectual domains within digital publishing output are as follows: studies with an economic focus (38.74%), followed by political and strategic studies (23.03%), with significant contribution of analytical political studies issued by the "Policy Center for the New South." Social studies constitute 10.47% of the total digital publications. Additionally, there is an emerging prominence of philosophical and literary studies in digital publishing, accounting for 5.24%. Funded by the Moroccan Ministry of Culture, "Research Institute for Philosophy and Sciences in Muslim Contexts (Philosmus)," which somewhat compensates for the void left by "Mominoun Without Borders", makes a notable contribution to the digital philosophical publications."

We will have a better understanding of the composition of digital publishing in the humanities and social sciences when presenting the list of major publishers of digital publications (Table 2), where it becomes evident that institutional publishers account for 99.47% of the total publications counted during the period covered by this report.

Editor	Number of titles	Language
Policy Center for the New South (Rabat)	92	French / English / Arabic
Economic, social and environmental Council (Rabat)	19	Arabic / French
Foundation for research in philosophy and sciences in Muslim context (Rabat)	13	Arabic
Bank al-Maghrib (Rabat)	12	French / English
Royal Institute of strategic studies (Rabat)	7	French / Arabic
Fatima al-Fihriya Center for researches and studies (Fez)	7	Arabic
National Council of human rights (Rabat)	6	Arabic / French
Mominoun without borders (Rabat)	5	Arabic
High Commission for planning (Rabat)	4	French/ Arabic
Konrad-Adenauer Foundation (Rabat)	3	Arabic
Ministry of economy and finance (Rabat)	3	French
Arab Center for Research (Rabat)	3	Arabic
The higher Council for education, training and research (Rabat)	2	French
Ribat al Koutoub (Rabat)	2	Arabic
Menassat for research and social studies (Casablanca)	2	Arabic
Moroccan Institute for Policy Analysis (Rabat)	2	Arabic
National Observatory for the rights of the reader (Rabat)	2	Arabic

Table 2: *List of Major Publishers of Digital Materials (Books)*

It is worth noting that the total number of publications in the period covered by the report included 11 Arabic translations published digitally, mostly philosophical texts translated from English and Spanish. Additionally, the "Policy Center for the New South" issued 8 digital publications in collaboration, 7 of which were published in partnership with European and international centers and institutions, including 3 digital texts issued jointly with the "French Institute of International Relations."



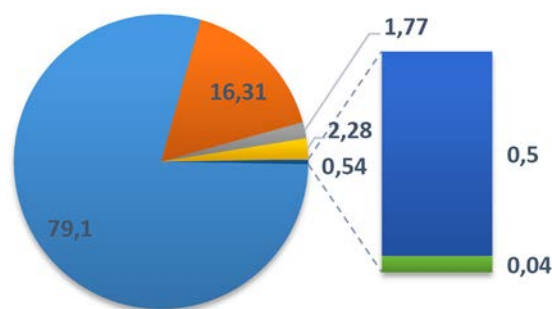
3. Distribution of Publications (Print and Digital) by Languages

The distribution of Moroccan publications of books by languages confirms that the Arabic language is the most commonly used in the publishing sector, especially in the areas of knowledge covered by this report.

3.1. Language Dynamics in the Publishing Sector in Morocco

This report demonstrates the ongoing trend of Arabization in the Moroccan publishing sector, which has been previously observed in reports since 2015, which was the first year the institution issued a report on books and publishing in Morocco. Although the proportions may vary from year to year, the process of Arabization in the cultural and publishing sectors in Morocco is clearly being reinforced over time. During this reporting period, the usage of the Arabic language in Moroccan literary and intellectual production reached approximately 79.1%. Compared to the position held by the French language during the three decades following independence (1960-1980-), which marked a unique phase in the history of Moroccan intellectual production, its publishing pace, as previous reports have shown, has witnessed a significant decline, with the language representing only about 16.31% of the Moroccan publishing output during this reporting period. This is generally explained by the Arabization movement that has affected the teaching of humanities and social sciences within Moroccan universities since the 1970s, consequently producing new generations of Arabic-speaking researchers and authors, thereby impacting both the fields of authorship and publishing.

It is also noteworthy that other foreign languages represent only a small percentage of Moroccan publishing output, with English estimated at 2.28% and Spanish at 0.5%.



■ Arabic ■ French ■ Amazigh ■ English ■ Spanish ■ Others

Graph 2: Moroccan Publications of Printed and Digital Books Distributed by Languages During 2022/2023

3.2. Amazigh: Language of Literary Writing

The report issued by the King Abdul-Aziz Al Saud Foundation for Islamic Studies and Humanities for the period from 2017 to 2021 showed that, after "more than twenty years since the establishment of the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture, and the inclusion of the Amazigh language in the 2011 constitution," the "status of publishing in the Amazigh language has not changed; it remains an extremely marginal language."

Books in the Amazigh language account for only 1,5% of the total publications

During the period covered by this report, only 53 books in total have been recorded in the institution's documentation in the Amazigh language, all in print, with an annual average of no more than 27 titles per year. This represents 1% of the total number of Moroccan publications (both print and digital).

Regarding the distribution of Amazigh publications by regions, it was found that in the region of Rabat we account 39.61% of the total Amazigh publications, equivalent to 21 titles issued by the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture (IRCAM), surpassing the Tirra Association in Agadir, which issued 14 titles out of 15 titles from the Souss Massa region (Agadir, Tiznit), representing 28.3%. The eastern region ranked third with a total number of 11 titles (Nador, Al Hoceima, Berkane), accounting for 20.75% of Moroccan written production in Amazigh. Fes region ranked fourth with four titles issued by the “Ed Noro” Association for Amazigh Books.

81.13% of Moroccan written production in Amazigh is literary publications

As for the characteristics of Amazigh publishing, they remain practically unchanged; publishing in Amazigh continues to dominate literary publications with 43 literary titles accounting for over 80% of written production in Amazigh, with more than half being poetry (22 titles), in addition to narrative literature (12 novels and 7 short stories) and theatrical works.

Despite the official adoption of the Tifnagh alphabet for the Amazigh language since February 10, 2003, there is still a sort of fragmentation in the standardization of the alphabet used for Amazigh texts in Morocco, with the continued dominance of the Latin alphabet in published Amazigh writings, with 39 publications, of which 20 are in a Latin alphabet and 19 titles in Tifnagh-Latin alphabet, while publications in the Tifnagh alphabet are limited to only 7 titles.

Two poetry collections have been published in a double Arabic-Tifnagh alphabet, and except three trilingual dictionaries (Amazigh, Arabic, and French) published by the Royal Institute

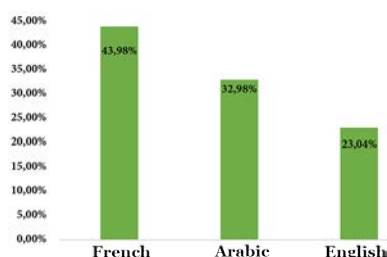
of Amazigh Culture, two poetry collections by Amazigh poets have been published trilingually: Arabic-Tifnagh-Latin. Similar to its counterparts that have transitioned from oral to written, Amazigh attempts to translate intellectual production from other linguistic cultures in an effort to establish a written tradition after centuries of oral tradition. Thus, during the period covered by the report, translators selected and translated a single poetic text from Spanish to Amazigh using the Tifnagh alphabet, a French literary text into Amazigh, two texts from English literature, and four from Arabic, three of which are translations of legal texts. Furthermore, a unique experiment was undertaken, which is translating a medieval philosophical text, specifically a text by the Andalusian philosopher, Ibn Tufail, from Arabic to Amazigh using the Tifnagh alphabet.



Digital Publications

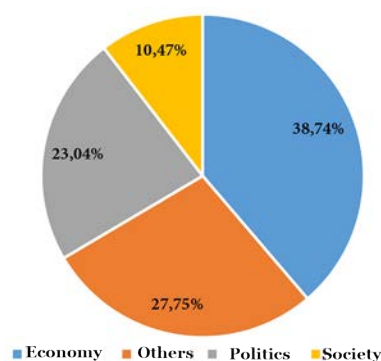
During the period covered by the report, Moroccan digital production consists of 191 titles encompassing the fields of humanities and social sciences. This production is entirely characteristic of being institutional in that all publications coming from governmental agencies, non-profit associations, or regional and international organizations.

Statistics on the linguistic distribution of digital books revealed a strong presence of the French language (84 titles), followed by Arabic (63 titles), then English (44 titles). The predominance of economic and political studies in digital publications is one of the most striking aspects of these data, with 74 and 44 titles, respectively, followed by social studies with 20 titles. Other grouped subjects included a total of 53 titles.



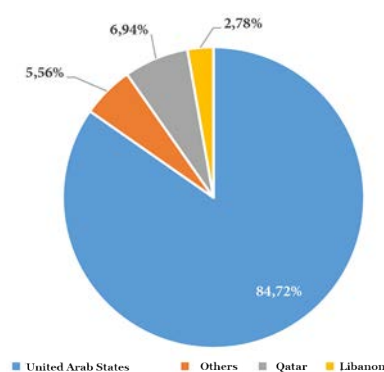
The Policy Center for the New South stands out for its

leadership in publishing with 92 titles, followed by the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council with 19 titles. Next is the Research Institute for Philosophy and Sciences in Muslim Contexts "Philosmus" with 13 titles, and the Central Bank of Morocco "BANK AL-MAGHRIB" with 12 titles.



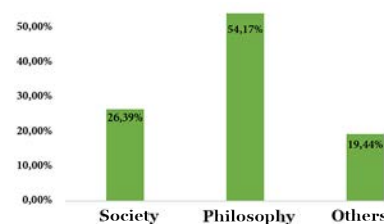
Regarding digital publications edited abroad, Moroccan authors have published 72 digital books. 84.72% of them were published in the United Arab Emirates, notably by the Mominoun Without Borders Foundation. Next, Qatar ranks second at 6.94% through the publishing house of Qatar University and the Al Jazeera Institute. The rest is shared between Lebanon and other Arab countries.

It is noticeable that philosophy is the field that has attracted the interest of Moroccan authors

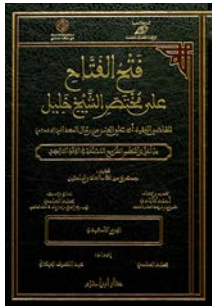


and the publishing companies, representing 54.17% of their total production in this field. This contrasts with what is published in print format, where literature predominates, representing 22.07% of the overall total.

Rihab Benali



Manuscript editing



The number of manuscripts published during the period covered by this report is 151 books. They fall into two sets: the first comprising 131 books published in Morocco and mainly written by Moroccan authors, and the second includes a group of 20 books published abroad, all written by Moroccan authors. This compilation of 151 books fall into three fields: Islamic sciences (98 books), history (23 books), and literature and literary history (18 books). Other fields do not receive equal interest, such as philosophy (7 books), linguistics (3 books), and sciences (2 books). Most of these texts fall within the domain of Western Islam, either in terms of their subject matter or in terms of the authors' affiliations. These edited texts vary with regard to their intellectual or historical significance, be it within the specific context of each, or within the broader realm of classical intellectual production in Arabic at large. They also reflect the authors interests and choices rather than regular programs of research institutions. According to the rules of historical methodology, a manuscript is considered to be authentic in case it is not intellectually part of problematic context of Arabic text historiography in various fields of knowledge. In this case, this can lead to a "distortion of cultural content" of the manuscript, namely an absence of its historical context, which research methodologies in historical

analysis strive to construct and establish as a necessary condition for the advancement of modern knowledge. In this regard, we have chosen to present qualitative texts addressed by their authors within specific knowledge questions.

- "Social Sciences of Malikiite Law in Medieval Maghreb: published as a research in the publications of the Rabita Mohammadia Des Oulemas, the book "Fath al-fath 'alā mukhtaṣar al-Shaykh Khalīl" by Ibn Raḥāl al-Ma'dānī (1728) was a result of an extensive research (71 volumes) lasting over 8 years, carried out by a research team composed of 42 researchers. Ibn Raḥāl al-Ma'dānī is considered by Maliki jurisprudence historians in Morocco to be the one who preserved the Maliki school in Morocco in his time, as evidenced by this largest important encyclopedic commentary ever written, which took over 14 years (1133–1119 AH), given that it is not a complete commentary on the Mukhtaṣar Khalīl, since it is limited to three chapters: "al-Mu'āmalāt, al-Quḍā', and al-jinayāt." This commentary is distinguished by Ibn Raḥāl's erudition and his argumentative ability, combining in his synthesis the Islamic jurisprudential reasoning « Fiqh », judicial practice and events of his time period. This makes this encyclopedic book a valuable corpus for researchers in the history of Maliki law and in the social and intellectual history of Morocco, through its texts and jurisprudential norms.

- The Intellectual Formation "Atashakul al fikri" of the

Scholar Abū l-Ḥasan al-Yūsī (1691–1631 AD): Hamid Hamaṇī al-Yūsī, a researcher specializing in the heritage of al-Yūsī scholar, undertook to edit al-Yūsī's "Al-Fahrassa al kubra", by "creating" the index text by filling its gaps and as well as its restoration through al-Yūsī's the manuscript and printed heritage. The researcher had already published the first edition in 2004, based on incomplete manuscripts (composed of 189 pages). But in this new edition, which consists of two volumes (1005 pages), he worked on "the drafting of the chapters of Fahrassa of Imam al-Yūsī" (...) premising on his study and inventory of the contents of this scholar's manuscript and printed heritage, and by gathering and composing scattered manuscript items. Resting on the idea of texts concordance in al-Yūsī's heritage, this initiative allows researchers interested in the history of Moroccan culture in the seventeenth century to better understand the cultural endeavor of this eminent scholar.

- Al-Andalusian Ibn Hazm (456 AH, 1064 AD) and the history of religious ideas: the researcher Sameer Qadouri had already submitted his doctoral thesis to Leiden University (under the supervision of Dutch orientalist Pieter Sjoerd van Koningsveld under the title "The Decisive Book on Religions and Sects by Ibn Hazm between text history and textual criticism"). His thesis project, defended at Leiden University, concluded that Ibn Hazm wrote the book "Al-Fasl fi al-Milal wa al-Ahwā' wa al-Nihal," which was widely disseminated and discussed

● Texts in the cultural history of the Moroccan Sahara: these include six books on the culture and poetry of the Moroccan Sahara in particular. Among them are texts on the biography of Sheikh Ma El Aïnin and the El Aïnin family. The most important text was the first university postgraduate thesis

[illegible]

including: "The Vanguard of Da'ah in the History of Oued Draa," "Rawd Zahir in the Presentation of Sheikh Ibn Houssin and his great disciples, by M'hmed al-Maki ben Moussa al-Nassri (1770 AD)", and Fahrassa of Ibn Nasr al-Darâ (1682 AD). These texts deal with aspects of the history of the Nasrid region in Tamgrout, its mosques and scholars, as well as the description of its fertile environment (cultivation of date palm, fruits, cereals, irrigation, and plants).

Mohamed El Kadiri

4. Distribution of paper and digital publications according to knowledge fields

The dynamism of Moroccan literature (novels, short stories, poetry, theatrical texts, etc.) constitutes a notable characteristic of publishing in Morocco. Indeed, 22.03% of the total number of published books (658 titles) during 2022/ 2023 were print publications, out of which 25.84% were self-published. This can be interpreted as one of the reasons for the absence of digital publication in the Moroccan literary creation field. In addition, literary studies represent only 7.57% of the total production. Legal studies come in the second position with 424

Five fields dominate the majority of the publishing industry in Morocco constituting 67%

titles (14.2%), followed by history with 352 titles (11.79%), then Islamic studies with 298 titles, and finally social studies (265 titles), etc.

Area of research	Paper texts	Digital texts	Total	%
Literary works	658	-	658	22,03
Law	411	13	424	14,20
History	344	8	352	11,79
Islam	291	7	298	9,98
Society	245	20	265	8,87
Literary studies	223	3	226	7,54
Politics	127	44	171	5,73
Languages	107	2	109	3,65
Philosophy	101	10	111	3,72
Education	95	3	98	3,28
Arts	78	1	79	2,65
Generalities	37	1	38	1,27
Psychology	21	-	21	0,70
Economics	19	74	93	3,11
Management	12	3	15	0,50
Sciences (Studies)	11	1	12	0,40
Geography	10	1	11	0,37
Other religions	5		5	0,17
Total	2795	191	2986	100%

Table 3: Distribution of books according to fields

4.1. Moroccan literary writing

Fiction dominates Moroccan creative writing with 257 titles in 2022/ 2023

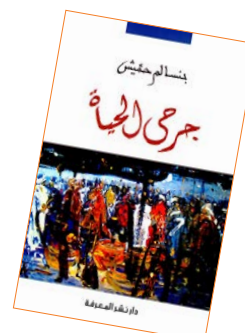
Moroccan literary production, including novels, short stories, poetry, and theater, occupies an essential place in the publishing sector, representing 22.03% of the total published books during the

period 2022/ 2023, namely 658 titles, mainly in Arabic (74.77%); literary production of works written in French is experiencing a constant decline, representing only 16.72% of the total literary production. As for the Amazigh language, which became official in 2011, it occupies a modest place in literary production, representing only 6.53%. Thus, poetry production during this period approaches one-third, estimated at 30.7%, totaling 202

poetic collections in the published literature. Narrative works (novels and short stories) confirm their importance in the Moroccan literary landscape with 345 titles, representing 52.43% of literary publications. It is also worth noting that the number of literary translations amounts to 48 titles (7.3%) among Moroccan literary publications covered by this report.

Genre	Arabic	Amazigh	French	Other languages	Total
Novel	179	12	63	3	257
Poetry	160	22	16	4	202
Nouvella	66	7	9	6	88
Drama	19	2	3	-	24
Other genres	68	-	19	-	87
Total	492	43	110	13	658
%	74,77	6,53	16,72	1,98	100%

Table 4: Distribution of literary production by genre and language



5. Translations

**Translations represent
6.46% of the total
number of publications
in Morocco in 2022/ 2023**

Translations amounted to 193 titles, representing 6.46% of the total publications during this period. Regarding languages, Arabic, as the target language, dominated publication with a total of 150 titles translated into several languages, mainly French (87 titles, or 58%), followed by English (30 titles, or 20%) and Spanish (13 titles, or 9%). In contrast, the Amazigh language, as an official national language, only 8 books were translated into it, half of which were literary works. As for French, as the predominant foreign language in Morocco, 25 books were translated to it.

Regarding source languages, French was in the lead with 99 titles, followed by Arabic (32 titles), then English (27 titles). Amazigh was translated into only 5 texts. The analysis of the figures reflects the linguistic reality of writing in Morocco, where Moroccans mainly write in Arabic. French continues to assert itself as a symbol of cultural and linguistic dependence ensuing French colonization, despite the increasing competition from English. Amazigh, meanwhile, is mainly limited to literature.

As for publishers, no Moroccan publishing companies specializing in translations were identified by the documentation services within the institution. For example, the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture and Afrique Orient each published 12 translated titles,

compared to 67 and 40 books, respectively in their original languages. The “Cultural Centre of Book” contributed nine translations out of 39 original books.

It is worth mentioning that out of 193 translated titles, Moroccans translated 123 titles. Moroccan translators abroad translated 109 titles during the same period, while 61 titles were translated by Moroccan authors, followed by 36 by French authors.

In terms of content, literature remains the main focus of translations published in Morocco, followed by historical writings.

Area of research	Total
Literary works	51
Society	29
Philosophy	19
History	48
Politics	8
Islam	6
Literary studies	5
Arts	8
Languages	2
Other religions	1
Education	3
Geography	-
Economics	2
Law	7
Science and technology	-
Generalities	1
Psychology	3
Management	-
Total	193

Table 5: Distribution of translations according to disciplines

Naima El Basri

6. Distribution of Moroccan publications according to geographical regions

Moroccan publications focus on subjects related to Morocco (over 74%)

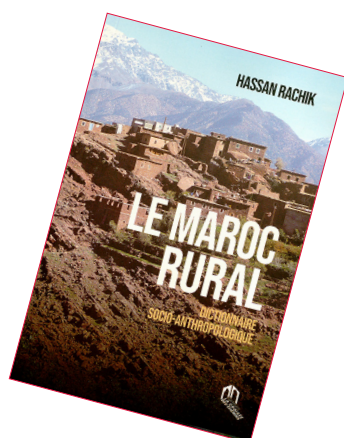
Table 6, which presents a detailed distribution of Moroccan publications (books) according to geographical regions covered by the study, shows that Moroccan intellectual production remains centered around national issues in particular, confirming the conclusions of previous reports. The table shows that 2230 titles of publications (or 74.68% of the total publications) - including literary ones- address Moroccan issues. As for the Maghreb regions (Tunisia and Algeria), they only attract a limited interest from Moroccan authors and publishers (see table 6).

Outside the Moroccan framework, publications related to Andalusian literary and religious heritage, as a historical extension of the national cultural heritage, account for 2.44%. The same applies to the limited interest of Moroccan authors in the Maghreb, in all its historical, medieval, modern,

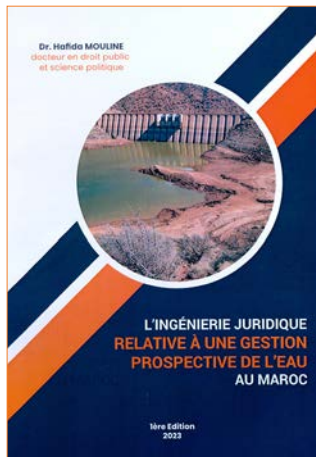
and contemporary extents, with an almost identical proportion for interest in Andalusian studies (2.48%). As for the rest of the world, it rarely receives the necessary attention: Africa (40 titles), France (36 titles).

Geographical area	Quantity	%
Morocco	2230	74,68
Al-Andalus	73	2,44
Maghreb	74	2,48
Algeria	32	1,07
Arabic World (outside Maghreb)	29	0,97
Tunisia	26	0,87
France	36	1,21
Africa	40	1,34
Egypt	8	0,27

Table 6: Moroccan publications according to geographical regions covered by study 2022/ 2023



Water in Morocco



At the beginning of the 21st century, Morocco witnessed marked climate changes characterized by increased drought and unprecedented temperature rises, leading to a dramatic decrease in surface and groundwater resources. In this context, the opinion of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council has been formulated around the integration of circular economy principles in the field of household waste and wastewater management to address the increasing pressures on water resources due to population growth and the expansion of agricultural irrigation, as well as urban, industrial, and tourist development. It concludes that the solution lies in applying circular economy principles to wastewater to improve the water cycle, without neglecting the need to overcome technical, financial, and legislative

challenges that hinder the construction and management of treatment plants.

In her book "Ingénierie juridique relative à l'eau : une prospective de gestion au Maroc," professor Hafida Mouline sets out to trace the historical evolution of the Moroccan legal arsenal in the field of water legislation since 1914, with the aim of managing water resources, rationalizing their distribution, regulating their use, and making them an essential lever for sustainable development. She also examines the legal framework of the kingdom's water programs and policies, especially the National Water Plan (2020-2050) and the National Program for Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation (2020–2027), with the participation of all relevant public institutions, local authorities, and water consumer associations.

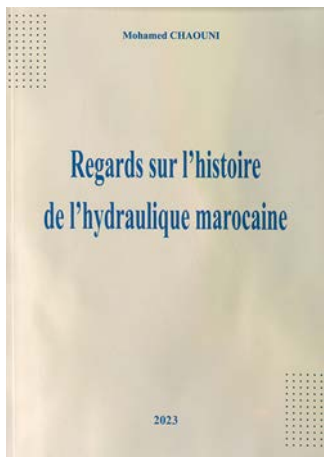
In his book titled "Regards sur histoire de l'hydraulique marocaine" Mohamed Chaoui, a water expert does not only lay out inventories the ancient techniques used by Moroccans to exploit their water resources, but he also explores the changes during the colonial period, introducing laws governing water supply and the creation of administrative bodies responsible for imposing legal regulations

and approving of water projects. Besides, he delves into the preparation of water resources for consumption, irrigation, or industry. After independence, the kingdom created national institutions tasked with building dams and establishing a national water policy.

As for Professor and researcher Abdelrahman Malouli Idrissi, his book "النسق المائي لمدينة فاس: دراسة تاريخية ميدانية وثائقية" examines the history of water in Fez since its foundation to the end of the 19th century, focusing on the unified hydraulic system developed by the inhabitants of Fez based on their customs, fatwas, and distribution engineering and inherited techniques. The book includes decrees issued by the sultans and correspondence from the Makhzen regulating water use and addressing related conflicts, as well as images from field observations illustrating the current situation of some of the ancient hydraulic installations such as canals. The book also includes a three-page technical glossary on the technical aspects of Fez's hydraulic system.

On his part, the researcher Khalid Errami addresses, in his book "قضايا جديدة في تاريخ تطوان: الماء والعمران والمجتمع إلى التراث المائي لمدينة تطوان", the accumulation

over centuries of the hydraulic heritage of the city of Tetouan, which gave rise to a traditional urban water distribution system known as "Skundo," designed in the late 15th century with distinct Moroccan-Andalusian engineering and techniques. He also refers to the legal, economic, and social norms governing water storage and distribution operations in the city's neighborhoods.



The researcher Hicham Haidra addresses, in his book "قضايا تدبير الماء بزاوية تامصلوحت من التأسيس إلى أواخر القرن التاسع عشر," the historical evolution of water management in Zaouïa, from its foundation in the 16th century to the late 19th century, through decrees and

correspondence from the sultans. The author also presents the techniques used by the Zaouïa to exploit its water resources, such as wells, canals, and cisterns, particularly highlighting the techniques used to raise water for which the Zaouïa region is renowned.

In his book "تدبير الموارد المائية بالأوساط الجبلية الجافة في زمن التغيرات المناخية : حالة كتلة إفني وهوامشها بالأطلس الصغير الغربي," the researcher El Mortaji Bakkar delves into water resources of the Ifni massif, located in the extreme southwest of the Western Atlas. He highlights the weakness of the water regime and the difficulty of its renewability due to irregular precipitation over time and space. He also handles how the inhabitants of the region adapt their practices to the harsh conditions using traditional techniques such as well drilling, water storage in special and communal cisterns, as well as innovative techniques such as fog harvesting on the region's coasts using nets to collect water droplets, or through desalination of seawater at the Aglou station.

Abdelaziz Faaras, a teacher-researcher, wrote a book titled "انجال الصحراوي : من الخطاب الجغرافي إلى الخطاب التربوي." The book examines the water situation in the city of Laâyoune, pinpointing the constraint imposed by an arid climate that does not provide favorable conditions for surface water flow, which has necessitated the mobilization of groundwater and desalination of seawater to meet the growing demand for water, as well as to increase the available water stock, maintain it, and protect it against depletion and pollution.

Finally, the Royal Institute of Strategic Studies has published, in electronic format, the proceedings of a symposium on the future of water in Morocco under the title "What is the Future of Water in Morocco." The work examines the precarious situation of water resources and concludes with pointing out the need to adopt governance in water management and to establish a strategy capable of its preservation to provide the necessary elements for sustainable development.

Rachid Ghoufari

7. University Theses as Books



Based on the data collected from all the books during the period covered by the report, the institution's documentation and bibliographic services identified 48 titles of Moroccan books that originated from university theses (1.61% of the total printed and digital

publications).

Ph.D.	44
Master	4
Total	48
%	1,61%

Table 7: *Theses Published as Books*

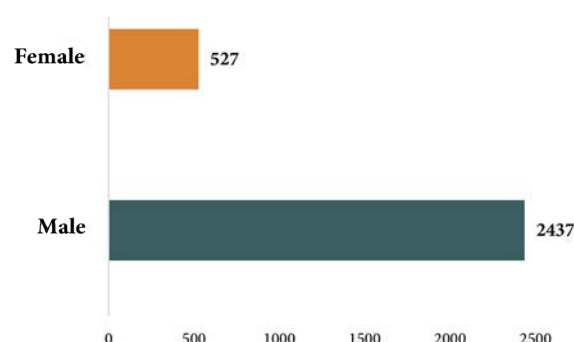
8. Authors

With reference to the data regarding the nationality of authors, which numbered 2,556 during the period covered by the report, it is evident that the Moroccan publishing field is characterized by its focus on the publication of Moroccan texts primarily (86.23%), followed by neighboring countries in the Western Mediterranean region such as France (2.60%) and Spain (0.80%), followed by Algeria (0.64%) on the southern side of the Mediterranean, while other nationalities account for less than 10%.

Nationality of the author	Authors	%
Moroccan	2.556	86,23
French	77	2,60
Spanish	26	0,80
Algerian	19	0,64
Other	286	9,65
Total	2.964	100%

Table 8: *Authors by Nationality 2022/ 2023*

Graph number 3 shows the distribution of authors by social gender, indicating that writing and publishing in Morocco are still largely dominated by males representing 82.22% despite the gradual expansion of access for girls to university education, especially in the fields of covered by this report: literary, linguistic, humanities, and social areas.



Graph 3: *Authors by Social Gender*

Regarding the literary production by Moroccan female authors during the period covered by this report, female writing seemingly still mainly concentrates on the fields of literature (182 literary works), followed by interest in social issues (68 titles), legal studies (65 titles), and history (49

titles), in addition to literary studies (33 titles). The language of writing for Moroccan female authors remains primarily Arabic (64.64%), while female production in French represents 27.5%, surpassing the overall average of production in French, which is 17.72%

Discipline	Quantity
Literary works	182
Society	68
Law	65
History	49
Literary studies	33
Education	27
Languages	27
Politics	23
Economics	23
Islam	19
Art	18
Psychology	6
General studies	5
Philosophy	5
Other religions	4
Management	4
Geography	1
Science (studies)	1

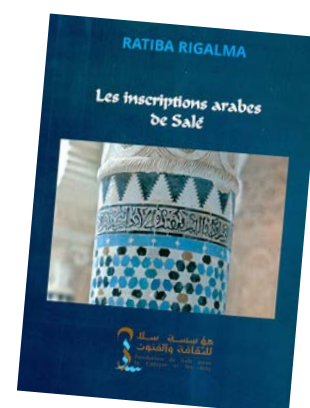
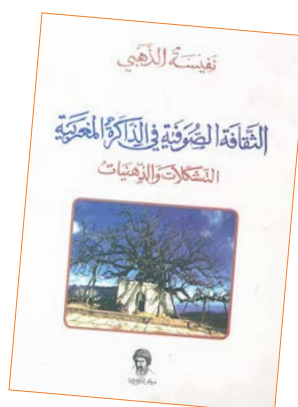
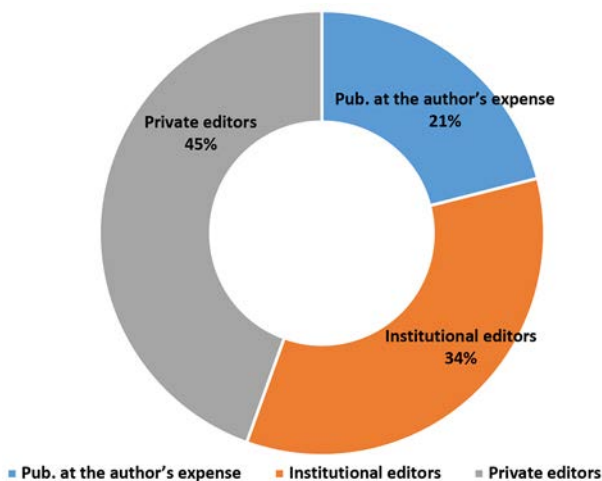


Table 9: Distribution of Moroccan Female Authors' Production by Fields of Knowledge

9. Publishers

The total publications in Morocco during the period covered by the report amount to 2986 titles, contributed by 141 professional publishers with 1329 titles, and 239 institutional publishers with 1029 titles, while self-publishing amounts to 628 titles, shared among 617 authors.



Graph 4: Distribution of Moroccan Production by Publisher Type

9.1. Self-publishing



The total number of titles published at the author's expense amounts to 628 titles out of a total of 2986, compared to 1029 for institutional publishers and 1329 for private publishers, accounting for a percentage of 21%. This clearly indicates the persistence of the problem of the weak

structuring that characterizes the publishing sector in Morocco, as well as the issue of distribution at the national level, where these publications often remain confined to the author's region or circle of acquaintances. There is a clear predominance of the Arabic language in publications initiated

**Private publishers
contribute to about 45% of
the total publications in
2022/ 2023**

and financed by the author, with a total of 565, compared to 47 in French, 10 in Amazigh, and 6 in English.

As for the subjects, similar to previous years, literary creations lead the list with a total of 177 titles, followed by legal books, often of a professional nature, with 169 publications. However, there is a limited presence of other subjects such as philosophy and psychology (5 titles), as well as administration and management (4 titles).

9.2. Private Publishers

Private publishers total number is 141. They have published 1329 titles during the period covered by this report. Out of these 141 private publishers, only 19 have published more than 20 books. Among them, 106 (75% of the total publishers) have published less than 10 titles. It is noteworthy that only four publishers focus on publishing in French, namely "Croisées des chemins," "Éditions Orion," "Éditions Le Fennec," and "Marsam." In contrast, there are publishers that exclusively produce in Arabic, such as "La Maison Marocaine de l'édition et distribution" in Rabat and "Librairie Salma Attakafia" in Tetouan.



Editor	Arabic	French	Amazigh	Others	Total
Slaiki Akhawayne (Tangier)	93	10	-	2	105
Dar Al Amane (Rabat)	94	2	-	-	96
Afrique Orient (Casablanca)	68	11	-	-	79
Etablissement Afaq (Marrakech)	69	6	-	2	77
Bab Al Hikmat (Tetuan)	63	2	-	-	65
La Croisée des chemins (Casablanca)	8	53	-	1	62
Addar Al Maghribia Li Nachr Wa Tawziaa (Rabat)	51	-	-	-	51
Book cultural Center (Casablanca)	46	2	-	-	48
Dar Al-Afaq Al Maghribia (Casablanca)	44	1	-	-	45
Orion editions (Casablanca)	5	38	-	-	43
Salma Library (Tétouan)	41	-	-	-	41
Arrachad Library (Settat)	37	-	-	-	37
Fennec editions (Casablanca)	16	20	-	-	36
Bouregreg editions (Rabat)	28	8	-	-	36
Agora editions (Tanger)	24	2	-	1	27
Maison Al-Ihya (Tanger)	26	1	-	-	27
Virgule editions (Tanger)	19	7	-	-	26
Plus editions (Casablanca)	25	-	-	-	25
Dar Attaouhidi (Rabat)	19	2	-	-	21
Marsam (Rabat)	2	18	-	-	20

Table 10: Ranking of Moroccan Private Publishers by Number of Publications (20 titles or more)

9.3. Institutional Publishers



239 institutional publishers have published a total of 1029 titles during the years 2022–2023. The "Policy Center for the New South" in Rabat continues to dominate the list of institutional publishers, and most of its publications are

in digital format (92 digital titles). This center is also the leading Moroccan publisher in English (40 titles in total during the reporting period). In contrast, no professional publisher is dedicated to publishing in Amazigh. Two institutional publishers stand out in this list: "Publications Tirra" in Agadir and "Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe" in Rabat.

Editor	Arabic	French	Amazigh	Others	Total
Policy Center for the new South (Rabat)	1	54	-	40 (anglais)	95
Royal Institute of Amazigh culture (Ra-bat)	15	19	17	-	52
Approches editions (Fez)	42	3		1	51
Mohammadia League of Scholars (Rabat)	32	-	-	-	32
Economic, social and environmental Council (Rabat)	16	14	-	-	30
High Commissioner for former resistance fighters and member of the liberation Ar-my. (Rabat)	28	-	-	-	28
Moroccan Review of local administration and developement (Rabat)	22	4	-	-	26
Bahitoune Foundation for studies, re-searches and cutural strategies (Taza)	21	3	-	1	25
Fatima al-Fihriya Center for researches and studies (Fez)	24	-	-	-	24
Cultural wave editions (Fquih Ben Saleh)	21	1	1	1	24
Faculty of letters and humanities (Agadir)	15	2	-	1	18
National Observatory for publishing and reading (Tanger)	18	-	-	-	18
Faculty of letters and humanities (Rabat)	14	3	-	-	17
Review of civil jurisdiction (Rabat)	17	-	-	-	17
Tirra Publications (Agadir)	2	-	14		16
Ibn Khaldoun Center for studies on mi-gration and citizenship (Ifrane)	12	4			16
Faculty of letters and humanities Ben M'sik (Casablanca)	13	1	1	-	15
Moroccan creators Assembly (Casablanca)	14	-	-	-	14
Poetry House in Morocco (Casablanca)	14	-	-	-	14
Faculty of letters and humanities (Oujda)	10	2	-	2	14
Bank Al Maghrib (Rabat)	-	10	-	3 (anglais)	13

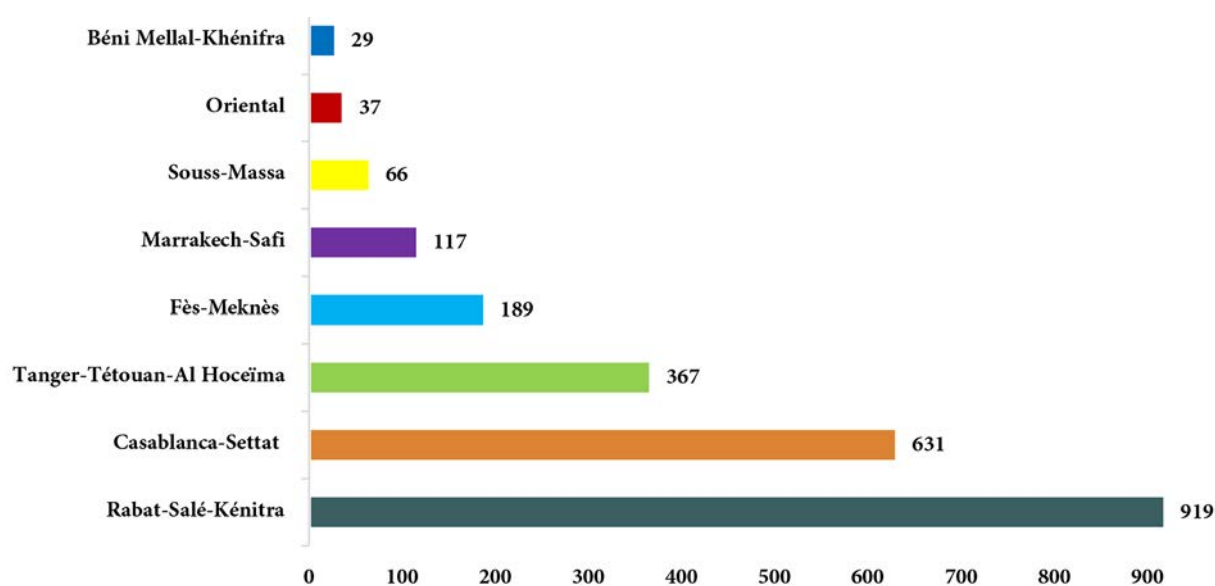
Foundation for research in philosophy and sciences in Muslim context (Rabat)	13	-	-	-	13
Ministry of habous and Islamic affairs (Rabat)	12	-	-	-	12
Publications of literature Gallery (Casa-blanca)	10	2	-	-	12

Table 11: *Ranking of Institutional Publishers by Number of Publications (10 titles or more)*

9.4. Moroccan Publishers According Region

Out of the total 2986 titles published during 2022-2023, the Rabat-Salé-Kénitra and Casablanca-Settat regions accounted for a total of 1550 publications, with 919 and 631 titles, respectively. Despite the concentration of editorial activity in the Rabat/Casablanca axis, cities in northern Morocco have seen a significant increase in their contribution to the Moroccan publishing landscape. Recent years have witnessed the emergence of dynamic institutional publishers, particularly those based in Tangier, such as Slaiki Akhawayn, which have propelled the Tangier-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region to the third place with a total of 367 titles, followed

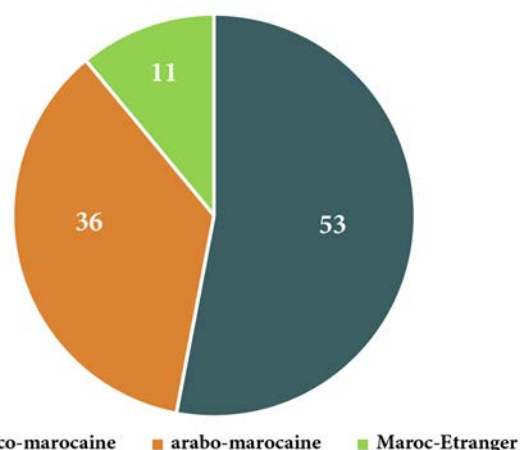
by Fès-Meknès region which published 189 titles, while the Marrakech-Safi region contributed 117 titles, and Souss-Massa 66 titles. The Oriental regions added 37 titles, the Béni Mellal-Khénifra regions 29 titles, and the remaining 3 regions each contributed a single publication.



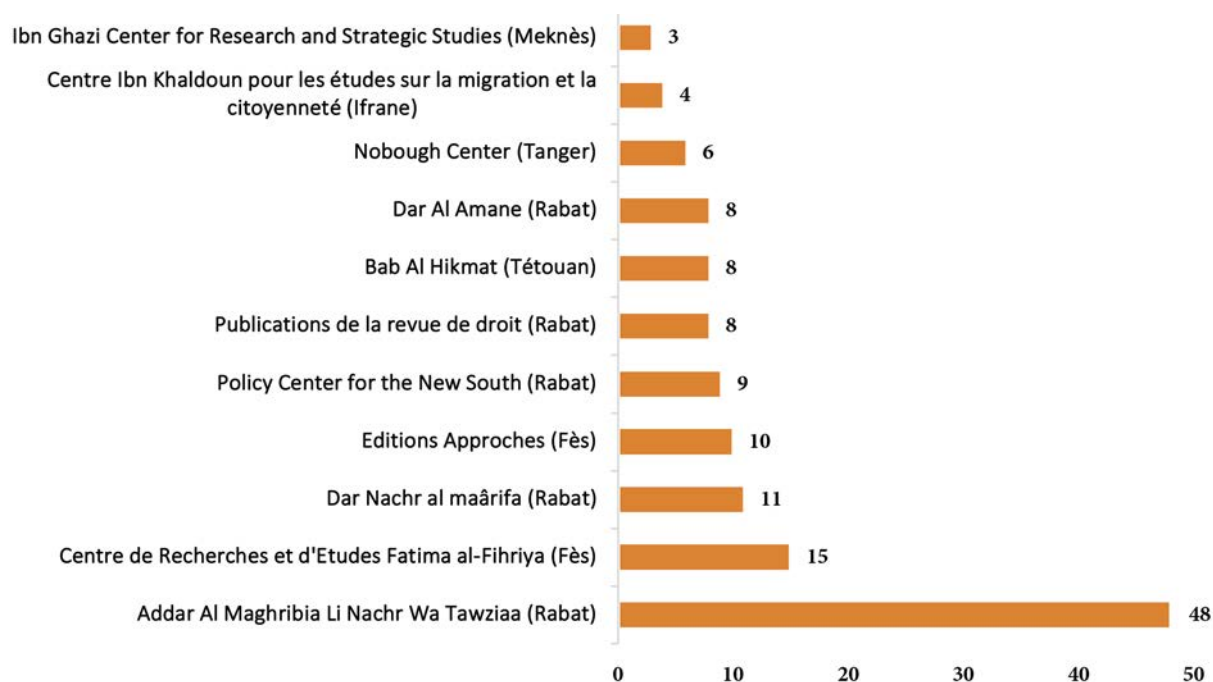
Graph 5: *Moroccan Publishers (Private and Institutional) by Region*

9.5. Co-editions

Co-editions, those involving more than one publisher, totaled 191 titles. Moroccan-Moroccan publications reached 89 titles, while Moroccan-Arab publications numbered 90, and Moroccan-European publications were 12. Regarding co-editions with Arab countries, Moroccan-Egyptian publications dominated publishing with 48 titles, which are all the result of collaboration with Dar Al Kalima Publishing & Distribution in Cairo. Moroccan-Jordanian editions amounted to 28 titles, highlighting Rakaz Publishing and Distribution in Irbid, which collaborates with major Moroccan publishers such as the Fatima Al Fihri Center for Research and Studies in Fez and the Nobough Center for Studies and Research in Tangier. The major Moroccan publishers in the field of co-edition, depending on the number of publications, are represented in the graph below:



Graph 6 : Répartition des différentes catégories de coédition



Graph 7: Major Moroccan Publishers in the Field of Co-edition

9.6. L'édition universitaire



Academic publishing did not exceed a total of 127 publications during the years 2022–2023; this low figure reflects the weakness of academic production in the field of publishing in Morocco. As in previous years, four universities continue to dominate the list: Hassan II University

(28), Ibn Zohr University (26), Mohammed V University (24), and Mohammed Premier University (15).

University	Number of publications
Hassan II University (Casablanca-Mohammedia)	28
Ibn Zohr University (Agadir)	26
Mohammed V University (Rabat)	24
Mohammed First University (Oujda-Nador)	15
Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University (Fez-Taza)	8
Cadi Ayyad University (Marrakech)	7
Moulay Ismail University (Meknes-Errachidia)	5
Abdelmalek Essaâdi University (Tetouan)	5
Al-Akawayn University (Ifrane)	4
Ibn Tofaïl University (Kenitra)	3
Chouaib Doukkali University (El Jadida)	2

Tableau n° 12 : *Ranking of university publishing (2022/ 2023)*

Naima El Basri

10. Publishing support in Morocco

The Ministry of Culture, as the main institution supporting publishing, plays a crucial role in Morocco, having provided financial support to approximately 208 titles during the years 2022/ 2023

It is difficult to determine the institutions supporting publishing in Morocco in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences, as well as the nature and extent of the support provided due to the lack

of available data on this subject. The information available in the publications indicates that 313 books received support, constituting approximately 10.48% of the total publications edited during 2022/ 2023. The Ministry of Culture is the main institution supporting publishing in Morocco, having provided financial support to 208 titles, representing 66.45% of the supported books mentioned in Table No. 12.

	Nombres
Ministère de la Culture	46
Conseil de la communauté marocaine à l'étranger	7
Fondation Hanns Seidel Maroc	4
Institut français Maroc	28

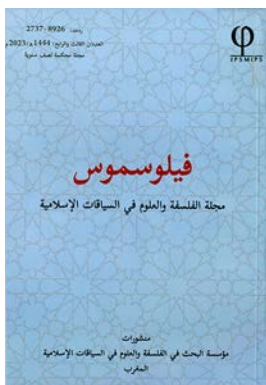
Table 13: *Institutions supporting publishing in Morocco*

11. The Average Price of Moroccan Books

The average price of Moroccan books published in 2022/ 2023 was approximately 83.70 dirhams, reflecting a decrease of 12.95 dirhams compared to the previous report. It is also a low price compared to the average book price in Tunisia, for example, which is 121.21 dirhams. Sufficient data about the price of Algerian

books are not available due to difficulties in obtaining them. By comparing the price of Moroccan books with their European counterparts, it is evident that Moroccan books cost only 30.00% of the average general price of French books.

12. Moroccan Publications by Fields of Knowledge in 2022/ 2023



Moroccan publications in 2022/ 2023 are distributed among academic and cultural fields in general, mainly issued by academic institutions, research centers, or public or private organizations, such as those edited by scientific centers and academies in the fields of law, history, philosophy,

and economics. Certain publications (weekly and monthly), whether general or specialized, have been excluded from this count, most of which have a journalistic character such as "Maroc aujourd'hui" or "Tadbir." The total number of printed and digital publications recorded during 2022/ 2023 was 164 titles published in 496 issues, averaging three issues per year for each journal. These publications are distributed by language as follows: 363 publications in Arabic (73.19%), 131 in French (26.41%), and two in English, accounting for 0.4%. Regarding

the publications in the fields of knowledge covered by the various issues of the journals included in the survey, legal publications lead the publishing with 175 issues (35.28%), followed by economic publications with 70 issues (14.11%), historical publications with 66 (13.31%), and finally literary publications with 44 (8.87%). This selection includes 272 works (54.84%) published at the initiative of individuals or private publishing

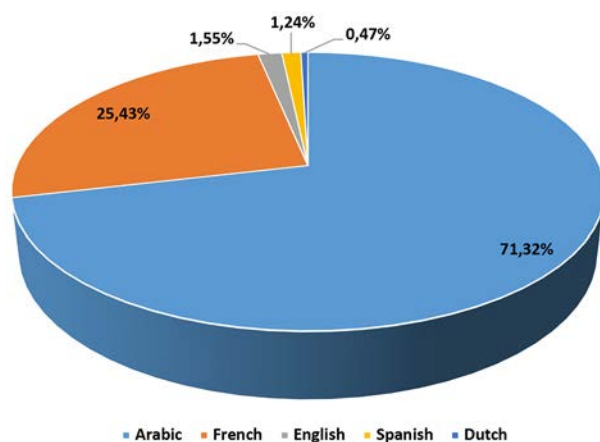
companies, while the other works were published by public administrations, academic institutions, ministries, and cultural and professional associations, totaling 224 issues (45.16%). It is noteworthy that 20 periodicals were launched for the first time in 2022/ 2023, most of which are legal publications (45%) and a few are political (20%)



Samira Refai

THE MOROCCAN PUBLICATIONS ABROAD IN THE FIELDS OF LITERATURE, HUMANITIES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (2022–2023)

The services of the Al Saoud Foundation continue to observe what Moroccan authors publish abroad since 2022, the release date of the quinquennial report edition of 1021-2017. A total of 1,827 books were recorded during the years covered by the report, averaging 365 books per year. In the previous report (282 , (2023 books published by Moroccan authors were observed in the year 2022. As for the current 2022/2023 report, the result of the intellectual production of Moroccans in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences amounts to a total of 653 books, %89 of which were in print (581 books) and only %11 were digital publications (72 books). Arabic remains the leading language of publication standing at %71.16, followed by French (%25.61), whereas other languages (English, Spanish, and Dutch) account for only %3.22.



Graph 8: Production of Moroccans Abroad by Language

The fields of knowledge covered by these publications have not changed much compared to the previous reports, with literary publications, estimated at %29.60, remaining predominant. Other fields have only seen minor changes, such as philosophy (%15.64), sociology (%12.58), linguistic studies (%9.05), literary studies (%8.13), and finally Islamic studies (%7.67).

Area of research	Printed texts	Digital texts	Total	%
Literary works	193	--	193	29,6%
Philosophy	63	39	102	15.6%
Society	63	19	82	12.6%
Language	59	1	60	9.2%
Literary studies	53	--	53	8.1%
Islam	46	4	50	%7.7
History	32	3	35	%5.4
Politics	15	2	17	%2.6
Arts	16	--	16	%2.4
Economy	13	--	13	%1.9
Others	28	4	32	%4.9
Total	581	72	653	%100

Table 14: Production of Moroccans Abroad by Geographic Distribution

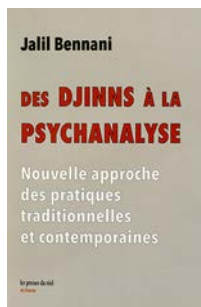
Distribution according to the place of publication

In general, Moroccan authors publish their works in Arab, Asian, and African countries, totaling 434 publications. Jordan leads the publishing with 159 books, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 80 books. They also publish in European countries including France, which comes at the top (158 books). This indicates that the bulk of Moroccan authors prefer to publish their works in Arabic in Jordan and the UAE, while turning to France for publishing in French. Publications in other languages are distributed among publishers in other European and American countries.

Country	Number of titles	%
Jordan	159	24.35
United Arab Emirates	80	12.25
Maghreb	37	5.67
Saudi Arabia	17	2.60
Others Arab countries	141	21.59
France	158	24.20
Other European countries	49	7.50
United States, Canada and other countries	12	1.84
Total	653	%100

Table 15: *Ranking of Foreign Publishing Countries by Number of Publications by Moroccan Authors*

Arab Publishers



It's worth mentioning that Jordanian publishers have the highest presence in publishing works written by Moroccan authors, accounting for 24.35% of the total publications, followed by Emirati publishers (12.25%), Maghreb publishers (5.67%), Saudi publishers (2.60%), and

other Arab publishers combined (21.59%). What distinguished the works of Moroccan authors during the reporting period were the publications in the disciplines they covered. Literary writing and literary studies are at the top the list with 136 books, followed by philosophical studies with 92 books, linguistic studies with 53, Islamic studies with 50, social studies with 48, and history with 18. Other fields of the humanities total 50 books.

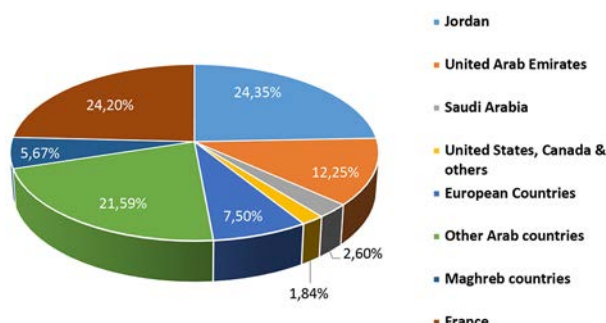
Publishers outside the Arab Region

On the other hand, Moroccans have published 219 books with foreign publishers outside the Arab region, mostly in Europe where (207 titles); France is the leading publisher with 24.20% of the total. Less than 2% are published with publishers from North America and other parts of the world. "Harmattan" stands out as the leading Western publisher collaborating with Moroccan authors, publishing 76 titles covering various fields such as social studies, literature, and, to a lesser extent, economics and politics. Moroccan authors have not been absent from the prestigious Gallimard's list of publications. The list includes novels released by Tahar Ben Jelloun and Meryem Alaoui, along with two other works— the first is a collective work on a scientific symposium on civilizations and the other is a book, which includes Tahar Ben Jelloun contribution; the book addresses topics of identity, culture, history, and the coexistence of cultural diversity.

Here is a list of the most productive foreign publishers for Moroccan authors:

Editor	Country of editing	Number of titles
L'Harmattan	France	76
Mouminoun without borders	EAU	61
Dar Khotout & Dhilal (Amman)	Jordanie	57
DAR KONOOZ-ALMAREFA Publishing& Distribution (Amman)	Jordanie	52
Almutawassit Books	Italie	27
Rikaz Publisher	Jordanie	24
Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies	Qatar	20
Page 7 Publishing	Arabie Saoudite	16
Arab Theatre Institute	EAU	11
Rwafead Publisher	Egypte	10

Table 16: *Most productive foreign publishers for Moroccan authors*



Graph 9: Distribution of publications by Moroccan authors according to foreign publishing companies

Translations:

As for the share of translations in the Moroccan production, they amount to 145, including 135 translations into Arabic, 4 translations from Arabic, and the rest (6 translations) mainly from French into other languages. Translations into Arabic stand out for the diversity of source languages, with French retaining the majority of translated works (64 titles), followed by English with 40 titles, then Spanish with 9 titles, and finally Portuguese with 6 titles. As for translations from Arabic into European languages, these are very few, not exceeding 5 translations in total.

Translations	Number of titles
French into Arabic	64
English into Arabic	40
Spanish into Arabic	12
German into Arabic	9
Portuguese into Arabic	6
Arabic into other European languages	5
Others languages into Arabic	3
French into Spanish and English	4
Other languages into French	2
Total	145

Table 17: Translations by source and target language

The areas of knowledge covered by these translations ranges between literature, philosophy, sociology, and other fields, as illustrated below. It is worth noting that literary writing (46 books) and philosophy (42 books) are the fields that have attracted the most attention from Moroccan translators and the publishers who have published these works for them.

field of research	Total
Literary works	46
Philosophy	42
Society	26
Languages	6
History	6
Other fields of research	19
Total	145

Table 18: Translations by areas of Knowledge

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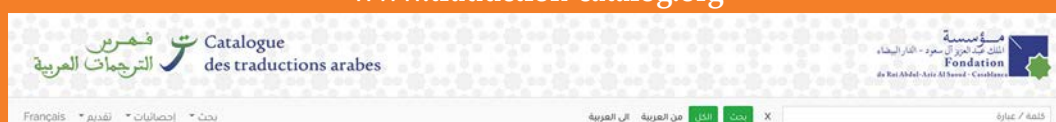
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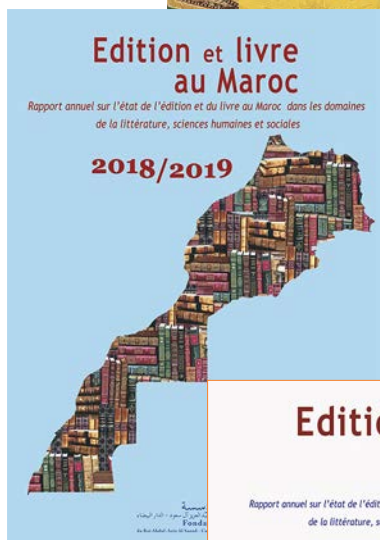


The joint effort of four Maghreb cultural institutions has resulted in the creation of a common catalog allowing access to over 1,650,000 references in the form of books, manuscripts, articles, and various documents. The two main libraries involved are the Library of the King Abdul-Aziz Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences in Casablanca, and the National Library of Tunisia, along with two documentation centers, one affiliated to the Jacques Berque Center in Rabat and the other with the Institute of Research on Contemporary Maghreb in Tunis. This initiative aims to create an online catalog bringing together the most important printed and digital documents available in libraries and documentation centers in the Maghreb region.

www.traduction-catalog.org



Within the historical hub of Arabic publishing in the Middle East, as well as in the Arab Gulf and the Greater Maghreb, we have witnessed since the beginning of the 21st century a true surge of activity in the field of translation and knowledge transfer related to the humanities and social sciences, from various languages such as English, French, and others, into Arabic. In line with this intellectual dynamism supporting scientific research and the modernization of thought, the institution provides publishers, translators, as well as researchers and readers in general, with a platform highlighting the crucial significant activity of Arabic translation at present. The database of this platform (accessible through the link provided above) allows access to various bibliographic and statistical data on Arabic translations in particular.



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